

A NEW SPECIES OF HESPERIIDAE

(LEPIDOPTERA, RHOPALOCERA)

BY E. L. BELL

While collecting in Florida during March 1921, a number of Hesperiid butterflies superficially resembling *Cocceius pylades* Scudder, were captured. There are, however, several points in which they differ from that species, principally in that the males have no costal fold, the palpi are grayish and not concolorous with the body, and the genitalia are different. The lack of costal fold in the male and the lighter colored palpi more nearly resemble *Thorybes daunus* Cramer, but the shape of the wings is quite different from that species, the primaries being not so pointed at the apex and the secondaries not so produced anally, but more rounded; the maculation of the upper surface of the primaries is usually much reduced, especially in the male, and genitalia are different. For this species, from the probability of its having been long confused with the two species mentioned. I propose the name of

Thorybes confusus new species

1922. *Cogia* (*Thorybes*) species Skinner and Williams, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XLVIII, p. 124, fig. 29 (genitalia).

Size—male, 31 mm. to 37 mm.; female 31 mm. to 40 mm.

♂. *Upperside*: *primaries*, dark brown with a band of irregularly shaped white spots extending in an oblique line from about the center of the costa toward the inner angle; usually composed of two small spots between the costa and the cell, and one just inside the cell, a small spot below, placed out of line toward the outer margin, then a longer, narrow spot below and in a line with the three small spots near the costa; below this a small spot placed a little out of line toward the outer margin. There are four, small, subapical, white spots, the first three placed in a line and the fourth and lowest slightly out of line toward the outer margin. The spots composing the band are frequently greatly reduced, and sometimes entirely lacking; the subapical spots reduced to mere traces. Fringes dark except at the inner angle where they are a lighter color; there is a narrow line of darker scales across the fringe at the end of each vein.

Secondaries: dark brown and immaculate; fringes lighter, about the same color as the light spot at the inner angle of the primaries, with the dark scales at the ends of the veins, as in the primaries.

Underside: primaries, brown, sometimes with hoary area along the outer margin especially pronounced at the apex, and a light colored band along the inner margin; the spots of the upper side are repeated.

Secondaries: brown, sprinkled with white scales; darker on the basal area. Across the basal third of the wing there is an irregular dark band, and another similar band about midway between this band and the outer margin. The lighter colored area between the outer band and the margin is sometimes hoary.

♀. Same as the male except that the wings are slightly more rounded, and the spots of the primaries are a little larger; the spot just inside the cell is sometimes elongated, extending across the cell.

Palpi grayish and no costal fold in the male.

Described from 55 males and 19 females collected at Tampa, Florida. Male and female types and two paratypes in American Museum of Natural History, New York City; two paratypes in National Museum, Washington, D. C.; two paratypes in Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y., and remaining paratypes in collection of E. L. Bell. I have tentatively placed this species in the genus *Thorybes* on its general resemblance to the other species in that genus, but it may possibly not belong there.

Sometimes females of this species are not readily separated from the females of *Thorybes daunus*; on the upper surface, though, there is usually a slight difference in the arrangement of the spots. In such cases, however, the color and general appearance of the secondaries below is quite sufficient to separate them in all the specimens I have seen. I also have this species from Missouri and Arkansas.